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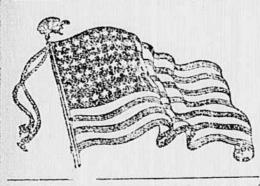
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TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1919.



The French people are famed and loved for their uniform courtesy, but the French Foreign Minister's reply to the Sinn Fein Mayor of Dublin, who sought admittance to France. in its comparable only to Hoover's "Go-to-h-l" message to the German envoys. And both were more than justified by the circum-

Readiness with which the New York marine strikers agreed to submit their grievances to the war labor board and returned to their jobs does not argue well for the theory that Bolshevikism was at the bottom of the difficulty. Your real Boishevik, who seeks trouble for trouble's sake, does not work that way.

With the preliminary conversations and interchanges of views out of the way and the supreme peace council in actual session, rapid the allied powers may be expected. In fact, progress toward settlement agreeable to all will be surprising if it is not found that they already are in virtual accord on all imabors is not completed by the time the President leaves for home early in February.

Thirty-eight days for the building of a ghip was regarded as revolutionary from the Standpoint of speed. Now that this madewhile-you-wait vessel has sprung a leak in inidocean, it seems that the rejoicing over the marine feat was a trifle premature. A little more time and a little more safety would not have been so spectacular, but in the long run it would have been money in The government's pocket with no lives jeopar-

One by one Virginia's tollgates are fading tierro ray. The Rockbridge supervisors have Toted to banish all but one on that county's bis bacadam roads, and the Winchester and Marinshorn Turnpike Company has tendered its second to the States to be incorporated into its highway system: - Soon the tollgate, antiquated relic of the past, will be only a discessity of paying as they go.

Hampshire Moses will lead them out of the still greater increase. Senatorial wilderness. They needed one vote. to enable them to force through the Susan Anthony amendment, and the New England statesman is said to have yielded to their to shoulder a vast responsibility in permitting himself to be made the instrument through which suffrage may be foisted upon those States which still claim the right to determine that matter for themselves.

Philadelphia remains a plague spot on the American military map. It is the one city that has failed to put its house in order before receiving as its guests hundreds of thousands of young men in the national service. During the war it was forced to see its police administration taken over by the military authorities in the interests of moral cleanliness, following the refusal of its own municipal officers to obey the government behests, and now again the public limelight shows it in anything but a favorable character. Once more the Secretary of the Navy has found it necessary to warn the city officials of drastic steps if they do not curb vice, as rampant as it ever has been, for the protection of the sailors. It should change its nom de plume and call itself the "City of Brotherly Temptation."

Another member of the President's official family has found it necessary to retire to private life in order to bolster up his failing personal fortunes and acquire a competence for oncoming age. At least that is the reason Thomas W. Gregory proffers for his resignation as Attorney-General. His retirement comes close on the heels of Mr. McAdoo's relinquishment of the Treasury portfolio on similar grounds, and it will bring up afresh the query as to why the United States cannot afford to pay salaries sufficient to secure and hold able men in its service. It is not a question of Mr. Gregory's worth to the nation or one of Mr. McAdoo's ability, but a general and vital proposition that if the government departments are to be headed by the best American brains, then the monetary reward must be generous enough to enable them to meet decent living requirements in

ory will not be written down in history as a great Attorney-General. As the head of the Department of Justice throughout the whole trying period of the war, he perhaps did not show that brilliant aggressiveness which the situation demanded and the American people had the right to expect. However, the President, who, better than any one else, should know the merits of his administration, commends it as one "singularly able and singularly conscientious and watchful of the public interest." Nothing further should be needed to still any criticism of the retiring official's conduct of the affairs of his department. It may be that when the inside history of the department's war activities is revealed it will be found that its apparent course was one of wisdom.

German Settlement and World Peace

RMANY goes one more leap in the mad Course of revolution. As inevitable as it was in Russia a year ago, and in France a century and a quarter ago, the outfit which first unfurled the banners of revolution are dragged down by the extremists of their own following, because they did not go far enough. Kerensky gave place to Lenine and Trotzky. the most successful sale of securities ever as Danton and Robespierre gave place to those more radical than themselves. And now the Ebert-Scheidemann government in Germany gives way before Ledebour and his Independent Socialists, while Liebknecht, leader of the Spartacans, or Bolsheviki, sets fires under the pot for another upheaval.

While the situation in Germany thus grows more and more complex, the allied governments are gathered at Paris for the opening of the peace conference at which, it is intended, there shall be fixed the full measure of the penalties which Germany must pay and the levies laid upon her for the cost of restoring Europe. A mighty problem, to be sure, and one involving, first of all, the assumption that there shall be a responsible government in Germany that can be held accountable for the satisfaction to be demanded.

For those who see in the peace conference opportunity for nothing more than dealing out full punishment of the kind so richly deserved by Germany, the outlook is not altogether satisfying. At all events, the necessity of assuming a responsible government in Germany to be held accoustable is a difficult one for the immediate future, in face of the rapidly changing events at Berlin. It would look as if we should have to agree to the punishment, and, like the creditor who gets judgment against an insolvent debtor. await our opportunity to collect. Collect we shall eventually, and rightly so. The brand of world condemnation of Germany must be burned deep as a warning to it, and to any other nation that would assume the role of international bully and swashbuckler. But before Germany can pay, it must get back to work, and before it can do that, orderly and responsible government of some kind must be established. If reparation is to be the only aim of the conference it cannot be expected that the results, however drastic the penalties may be, can be looked

On the other hand, there is the larger opportunity that exists of obtaining from the conference guarantees for future world peace, which, having the indorsement of all the powerful nations represented, would become immediately operative as a protection against a recurrence of war. What influence this, of itself, would have in counteracting the brought on by the eld systems of selfish com- town, N. Y. petition between nations, cannot, of course, be said, but it would at least be the beginning of an organized answer to the Bolsheviki.

It becomes more and more apparent that there is little force in the argument of the respond to an encore in 1926, with or without President's critics that the world must first settle its scores with Germany before undertaking to consider larger matters of future

Time for Economy Arrives

S ECRETARY OF WAR BAKER gave the country a shock when, appearing before the House Public Buildings and Grounds Committee, he declared that there would be no appreciable decrease in the number of agreeable memory, and citizens and tourists | clerks needed by the War Department for an travel Virginia's roads without the ne- at least another year. Mr. Baker said that recently the adjutant-general's office alone had called into service an additional 1.000 Suffragists joyfully claim that the New employees, and even now is asking for a

To the civilian the necessity for retaining the enormous number of clerks who crowd the War Department offices is not apparent. Although by no means convincing, the secretary's expressure. If it be true, then he will have planation is as follows: "The cancellation of contracts, the return of material allotted to military units, the work of handling soldiers' allotments and the checking off of uniforms and equipment are among the tasks which will require the services of a large number of extra employees at the War Department.

> Granting that the matters specified are of importance and should receive careful attention, it would seem that they could be attended to by those employees whose work has ceased or been lightened by the change from war to peace conditions. Taxpayers who have patiently borne the burden of war expenses have a right to demand that demobilization of War Department civilian employees keep pace with demobilization of the troops. When the military situation was acute there was no time for much nicety in the consideration of dollars and cents, but the day for economy must come, and it should not be delayed.

> > All Not Gold That Glitters

THOSE who feared that the great increase I in the earning power of the people of the United States since 1914 would lead to reckless expenditures will be pleased by the announcement that, during the last four years, savings in this country showed an increase of 27.3 per cent, a greater gain than during any previous similar period. The Southern States showed an increase of 41.01 per cent, being exceeded in this respect only by the States of the West and leading the Eastern States, New England and the Middle

The efforts of those who thus have set an example of thrift are to be commended, but, nevertheless, the results attained are not as happy as the figures would indicate. The inerease in the price of commodities or the decrease in the purchasing power of the dollar, whichever way the economists view I shall is said to be in some doubt as to whether it, has had the effect of depreciating the Washington and recompense them in some value of these savings and other savings | Just at the present time Tom has a complete measure for the private business opportuni- made before the four-year period. This, how-

ties they are compelled to forego. Mr. Greg- | ever, should by no means discourage those who by frugality and perseverance have learned to keep their expenses somewhat within their incomes. Savings made during the present time of high prices may greatly appreciate in value if, following the usual course of economic laws, the pendulum swing in the next few years and the purchasing power of the dollar increases.

Kurt Eisner, Bavarian Premier, has telegraphed to the government at Berlin to quit its foolishness and put an end to the warfare there, as it is producing an epidemic of insanity. There undoubtedly is some sinister influence controlling the current of German political action which is not yet ready for the establishment of responsible govsluggishness was only on the surface and its ernment. When it suits the purpose of those responsible for this influence to assume leadership and bring order out of chaos, the German people will be found obedient to its

> Great Britain has set a high mark for the United States to shoot at. Its postwar sale of government bonds already has reached the enormous sum of \$7,500,000,000, overtopping the last issue in America, up to that time conducted by any nation, and it is expected that the amount will be increased at least \$500,000,000 before the books are closed. The United States is to launch a fifth issue, probably on April 6, for \$5,000,000,000 or \$6,-000,000,000. There are pessimists who croak that with the war incentive gone and former issues selling far below par, the new issue will have hard sledding. But similar conditions exist in Great Britain, where it has gone over with a whoop, and the United States will be no less patriotic in yielding up its billions, which are as sorely needed now as when blood was flowing like water

> There is sound sense in Surgeon-General Blue's request for the setting apart and observation of a "Health Sunday," and, of course, the ministers of the country will be glad to comply. The welfare of the returning soldier as well as society in general is bound up in the knowledge of health preservation, and even with the awakening of the public mind to its importance in the last few years there still is lamentable carelessness and ignorance on the subject. From no place can the seeds of better health, as well as better morals, be disseminated better than

> The time-honored American behest failed of its effectiveness, and the plane player has been shot. Fortunately, Paderewski was only slightly wounded by his Warsaw assailant, and soon he will be able to play another tune on the Bolsheviki.

Texas hens have repented of laying down on their job, and now are laying eggs. Consequently, a gratifying decline in prices is

All the allies are reported agreed on the principle of the league of nations for peace The rub will come with the question of

> Much Ado About Nothing BY ROY K. MOULTON.

Did He Hit the flotel! argument of the Bolsheviki that wars are the following newspaper account from Water-

> W. L. Shepard, a banker, committed suicide to-day by shooting at a hotel here."

> Scientists tell us that the Spanish flu will encouragement. The bad actors always do that. now call him Mr. McAdlen!

Peace Conference Notes.

Apartment house landlords have agreed tacitly to allow tenants the freedom of the freeze. Wireless clothes lines will be allowed on all after the peace treaty is signed.

School-teachers do not guarantee geography until the spring semester, but will offer somehing just as good-arithmetic or grammar. Baseball umpires who try to impose their wills ipon the world shall be sent over to visit Count

Universal training shall be adopted for those who are obliged to storm the department store trenches just before Christman

Since Germany's defeat, we haven't seen an article by any American "efficiency expert" in a magazine. Efficiency has gone out of style.

The cost of living in Washington is never going high enough to cause any Congressman

Some Germans are demanding the liberation of the ex-crown prince. In other words, they seek the freedom of the cheese. Seems to be just our luck that the bumper grapefruit crop of the century should come

ng just when there is a keen shortage of

The high school students who were graduated prior to 1914 will always have an incomplete dea of geography now.

the to the time the Kaiser got busy, Moses was the only man in the history of the world who broke all the Ten Commandments at once.

A Childe's Bistory

(As B L. T might have written, and reality Enver and Charlie and Fordle and Bill rted to murder and ruln and kill. After some argument they were deterred-

William and Enver and Charlle and Feed

Enver and William and Perdle and Charles Started a series of quarrely and enarts. You are nuare what happened then Ferdle and Charlle and William and the

Throughout a more or less observing life we have never heard anybody refer to the Ex-Kaiser as "Billy." me doctors may you can have the flu twice

and some others say you can't. Seems like a

lot of fuss over nothing. We don't know any-

ody who wants to have if twice

Says a Far East writer: "President Hau shi-chang, President of China, is the most polite nan in the world. His courtesy is a weapon his enemies dread. He would rather in than he rude." In that way he reminds us of the Kalser,

ite is so different. There is still a strong military guard about the White House in Washington, and Tom Marthe guard is to keep him in or keep him out. equipment for a first-class something-or-other -all except a status.

Health Talks. by Dr. Wm. Brady The Flim Flam Flu. (Conyright, 1913, by National Newspaper Service.)

A special committee of the American Public Health Association, having made a careful investigation and study of the epidemic of socialled influenza, has made a report to the association. Referring to the nature of the epidemic the report says, among other things:

"There is no known laboratory method by which an attack of influenza can be differentiated from an ordinary cold (sic) or broachits or other influenza cannot be differentiated from an horatory method by which it can be determined when a person who has suffered from influenza ceases to be capable of transmitting the disease to others."

In other words, it is purely a matter of the attending physician's judgment whether the illness shall be dubbed "influenza" or not. And it is purely a matter of the attending physician's judgment whether the individual who has recovered from the "flu" may or may not be safely permitted to mingle with susceptible persons.

In many cities the "flu" has been made a re-A special committee of the American Public

persons.

In many cities the "flu" has been made a repertable disease. In some cities, when cases are reported to the health department the homes or residences are placarded and an isolation of a certain arbitrary period—usually two weeks—is required.

is required.

Bactoriological cultures and microscopical examinations of smears show a rather molley variety of germs present in different communities and in different cases of so-called influenzation the same community. Among the germs most commonly found in the sputum of patients

in the same community. Among the germs most commonly found in the sputum of patients ill of the ep.demic are Streptococcus (a germ that produces inflammation). Pneumococcus (pneumonia germ and germ of ordinary acute respiratory infections dubbed "colds"). Micrococcus catarrhalis, and, in only about one in each ten cases of the "flu" thus examined, the Pfeiffer bacillus (influenza bacillus).

In one community some doctor uses a bacterial vaccine made from one or more of these and other germs, and reports apparently remarkable preventive effects. Another physician then employs this same vaccine on a group of people in another community, and reports discouraging results. No doubt the explanation is that the "flu" is not the same disease, bacteriologically, in all parts of the country. Colonel Victor C. Vaughan, of the surgeon-general's office, states that in the army cantonments vaccines have been tried with the greatest thoroughness and has "not done one bit of good." Dr. E. C. Rosshow, of Rochester, Minn, holds that a properly prepared bacterial vaccine confers considerable protection for a period of at least six weeks, especially when administered to expectant mothers, who have feeble resistance when ill with the "flu" whatever the "flu" may be.

There is reason to suspect that the germs mentioned are only accessories to the real offeadet, which, perhaps, is some ultra-iniero-scopic virus.

Questions and Answers.

Depilatories and Health—is there any harm in using a depilatory to remove hairs from the arms and the armstand and second MISS D. L. M.

Answer—bepliatories are harmless provided they do not irritate the skin. A safety razor is preferable to any chemical application for the purpose, and quite as permanent in effect. The more the hairs are removed the more vigorously they grow in again. The irritation of chemical depilatories often causes boils or abscesses in the armpits.

Restoring function of Stiff Joints.—Can you tell me whether there is any chemical, medicine or treatment of any kind which will restore the motion to joints left perfectly rigid by inflammation which occurred over five years ago? The joints are ossilled. MISS E. L. C. Answer.—Yes, an operation devised and successfully employed in many such cases by the late Dr. Murphy. The operation consists essentially of reaming and smoothing the joint surfaces and inserting between the bones a flap of fatty tissue to provide lubrication and prevent bony union. Any skilled surgeon can so the operation.

What Constitutes a People BY H. P. FAIRCHILD, al Scientist, Author of "Immigration," "Outline of Applied Sociology," Etc.

The recent doings of the Sinn Feiners have laid new emphasis on the question which is to be one of the most perplexing faced by the peace congress, "What constitutes a people?"

We have heard much recently about "self-determination of peoples." We have heard the clamorings of many for independence.

We are committed to the belief in the right of a people to govern itself. But in the evergrowing chaos of the European political situation it is exceedingly difficult to draw the lines which mark off one people from another, or to determine the limits of subdivision of groups which can properly be called peoples. Nor is it merely a question of terms or of definition. It is a profound political problem as to how much unity is required in a group which is to form a self-governing body, and in what this unity must consist. The recent doings of the Sinn Feiners have must consist.

There can be no doubt that true self-govern-

There can be no doubt that true self-government can be achieved only in a closely unified group. Periags the word "people" is as good as any to designate a group inherently capable of self-government. But the question still remains, what are the bonds of unity requisite for self-government?

No fact is more familiar to ethnologists than the aversion between different groups which commonly goes by the name of rare prejudice, or, more accurately, race antipathy. So closely has the idea of race been associated with this that we are likely to make the assumption that racial differences are the real basis of that sentiment. In the case of races widely different in physical characteristics this may be partly true; but in the case of those so closely allied as the different branches of the Caucasian race, for instance, true racial characters, either physical or mental, probably have very little to do with it. Itacial differences not sufficient to proclaim aloud to the men in the street that the stranger is of a different breed from himself arouse n aversion.

What really accounts for most of the aver-

really accounts for most of the aver What really accounts for most of the aversion felt by one group for another is a difference in culture in the broad sense.

We shun the foreigner not because his hair, eyes or skin are a little darker than ours or because he differs in stature, but because he wears an outlandish costume, eats strange food, worships an unknown god, and most of at specific gibberish. Groups feel kinship when they are at one in their life interests, religion, habits and practices.

habits and practices. A people, therefore, is a group which senses i true ocommunity in its cultural characteristics. The whole thing is spiritual. There can hardly enanother definition of a people—certainly not better one—than that it is a group of persons who, feel that they are a people. If a group if human beings yearn to act together, they are do so even in the ultimate test of self-overnment.

human beings yearn to act together, they human beings yearn to act together, they n do so even in the ultimate test of self-ivernment.

It is certain that this concention of a people sees not simplify the task of those who are trusted with the resnonsibility of reshaping to nolitical man of Europe. But any effort, establish independent democratic governments which does not recognize this principle most surely doomed to failure.—Copyright.

News of Fifty Years Ago (From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 14, 1869.)

The monthly meeting of the Methodist Sun-The monthly meeting of the Methodist Sunday School Society was held Sunday afternoon. President Asa Snyder, presiding. Eleven schools were represented. Bishop Doggett made an interesting off-hand address in which he gave an account of his recent extended trip through the West. George L. Bidgood, vice-president of the society, made an appeal in behalf of the mission schools, and a zood sum of money was pledged to aid in the upbuilding of these suburbased schools.

the funeral of Hon. John Minor Botts took place Sunday afternoon from St. James, Church. The funeral service was read by Rev. Joshua Peterkin. After the service the body was taken to Shockoe Hill Cemetery and laid to rest by the side of his son, who was killed in the Mexican War. The procession from the church to the grave was in the following order: palibearers in carriages; hears; family and friends in carriages; military commander and staff. Governor and State officials; Mayor Chahoon and Common Council; Grant and Coffax Association; other associations and citizens generally.

The Virginia Conservative commission has

other associations and citizens generally.

The Virginia Conservative commission has been earnestly at work in Washington, and while the meetings are not open to the public, it is known that progress is being made. The members have had long and free interviews with many Republican Senators and Representatives, and instead of being "snobbed," as predicted, they have been kindly received by all. Much information has been given and many errors corrected. No definite action has yet been taken, but there can be no doubt that much good has been done, and confidence is felt that the objects of the commission will be in some form substantially accomplished.

The reconstruction committee has been taken.

The reconstruction committee has been taking restimony for some days relative to the disabilities, so called, of Virginia officials, especially those holding judicial positions, the object being to offer some kind of a bill or pass a resolution removing their disabilities so as to permit those now holding office to continuatherein. This is to head off Underwood and his high-handed habeas corons proceedings.

Vice-President-elect Colfax will give his first regular reception next Friday night. Mr. Colfax is not much on receptions, and has put it off as long as he could.

John N. Tazewell, of Norfolk, died day before yesterday.

FROM OTHER VIEWPOINTS

National Problems Discussed for Readers of The Times-Dispatch by Authoritative Writers—A Daily Editorial Feature,

THE PALACES OF VERSAILLES.

BY FRANK HAMPTON FOX, Noted Traveler and Lecturer, Author of "Under Fliteen Flags," etc.

The irony of fate decrees that the palaces creeted by the most autocratic monarchs that ever ruled France, the palaces which witnessed the formation of the most imperialistic rule of modern times, should be the meeting place

The frony of fate decrees that the palaces erected by the most autocratic displaces which witnessed the formation of the most imperialistic rule of most of the great peace council of demost of the great peace in Taris like year rested on the church of St. of the window from his palace in Taris like year rested on the church of St. of the window from his palace in Taris like year rested on the church of St. of the window from his palace in Taris like year rested on the church of the window from his palace in Taris like year rested on the church of the window from his palace in Taris like year rested on the church of the window from his palace in Taris like year rested on the church and that 1,000,000,000 frances were great in making Versailles a place building since Nebuchadnezzar, it is claimed that 1,000,000,000 frances were spent in making Versailles and to the palaces were great in making versailles and to the palaces of making by the palace of the palaces of th

Voice of the People

Can Service Be Measured in Hours!

energy, though the time be long or

Short?
There are workers everywhere whose home conditions would not permit of see hours time, yet they have given good service to the cause. Would it In the twelfth chapter of St. Mark

let us read the parable of the wi-dow's mite and apply its teachings. Again, in the twentieth chapter of St. Matthew we find the parable of the a short time received the same re-ward as those who worked I ager. Surely the leaders of such a lofty Surely the leaders of such a lofty institution as the American Red Cross do not wish to leave the impression that any service to this cause would

go unnoticed or unappreciated Petersburg, Va., January 6, 1919.

Suffrage in Politics.
To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—With the new year dawns a
new era. The downfail of autocracy
makes possible the dream of democracy—a world in which rightfousness,
justice and brotherly love shall be
dominant rather than selfishness, greed
and oppression.

and oppression. Every man and woman who is interwhen duty bound at this particular period ligion. to give unschishly of time and talent to consideration of the problems pressured in the consideration of the problems pressured dividuals and of nations in future years depends upon the democratization of covernments rather than the auof governments rather than the autocratization of organized society. Bolshevikism gained its strongest foothold
under the most autocratic governments.
Russia and Germany. Democracy is the
safest antidote for Bolshevik poison.

Information Bureau

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Mrs. T. C. A.. Boydon.—The Hinden-burg line was a line of defenses back of the farthest advance of the German

rall is small, and the summer temperature reaches 122 degrees Fabrenheit in the shade. The highest ascertained point on the surface of the globe is Mount Everest, a peak in the Himalayas, in Napal, India, which rises to a height of 39.002 feet above the sea. It was named for Sir George Everest, who completed the great trigonometrical survey of India in 1841. The lowest point on the earth's surface is that remarkable lake in the southeast of Palestine, which from the time of Jerome has been called the "bead Sea." In the Old Testament it is called the "salt sea," "Sea of the Plain," or "East Sea." and by the Arabs, now, "Bahr-Lut," Sea of Lot. It is forty-six miles long, and has a breadth of from six to nine miles.

Hence the importance of democratizing

Hence the importance of democratizing democracy in America.

The leaders of all political parties in this country, except a few reactionaries from the South, have declared themselves in favor of granting woman political freedom. Both platforms declared for equal suffrage in the last campaign. The House has passed the Anthony amendment. President Wilson has repeatedly urged its passage by the Senate. But there, it met with opnosition and defeat.

If the present Democratic Senate fails to pass this measure the next Congress, which is Republican in both branches, is certain to pass it. The passage of this measure by a Democratic Senate makes possible the election of a Democratic President in 1929. Its defeat insures the defeat of the Democratic party for years to come. Therefore, for partisan reasons alone, it would seen that at the passage alone, it would seen that at the passage alone, it would seen that at the past one Democratic Senator could be prevailed upon to abandon his opposition to this most democrate measure and follow the lead of President Wilson, the recognized leader of proximists democracy throughout the world. The equal suffrage proposition is not a local issue, but a world-wide movement locking to the upift and betterment of humanity, its adoption by this Congress will give an impetus to the cause of democracy in every nation. Its defeat will be a calamity not only to the political party responsible for its defeat, but to the world. No government, no party and no patriotic statesman can, at this critical period, afford to ignore or attempt to defeat the efforts of half its citizens in the exercise of their Godgiven rights.

Richmond, Va. January 1, 1919.

Richmond, Va., January 1, 1919.

Books and Authors

"Beyond Life," by James Branch Cabell (Robert M. McBride & Oo.), is Cabell (Robert M. McBride & Oo.), is not a book on spiritualism, as might be inferred from its title, which is inspired by Milton's statement: "Many a man lives a burden to the earth, but a good book is the life blood of a master spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life." People who are interested in adroit thinking and fine expression will extract great pleasure from this stimulating volume. In the guise of a conversation between John Charteris and gnother, Mr. Cabell has written a series of essays on life and literature and Enother, Mr. Cabell has written a series of essays on life and literature in which he has put a great deal of shrewd comment on people and books, and has developed an original theory of art which in its extension into life or art which in its extension into life cannot fail to arouse discussion. That portion of the public which recognizes in the distinguished Virginia author one of the commanding figures in modern literature will find new and increased reason for their enthusiasm in "Beyond Life." "Robert Burns," by Edward Winslow Gilliam (The Cornhill Co.), is a life of Burns, set dramatically. Nothing ar-

Gilliam (The Cornhill Co.), is a life of Burns, set dramatically. Nothing artificial. A real life. The leading events of his career are drawn, historically correct, and substantially in historic sequence. The temper of the pastors in act 11. Is not overdrawn. They meet to concert measures against Burns, whose fulminations had lampooned them unmercifully. At that day the hold of Calvinism in West Scotland was disputed by Arminianism and Socinianism. The Kirk was divided into warring factions, known and Socinianism. The Kirk was divided into warring factions, known as Old Lights and New Lights. The public appearance of Burns on the scene, as champion of the New Lights, intensified the quarrel tremendously. The Bard's fulminations the New Lights received with roars—the Old Lights with wrath and alarm. The plot fallen upon by the Old Lights is to entrap and imprison Burns, upon warrant connected with his relations with his sweetheart, Jean Armour, in of the farthest advance of the German soldiers into France, a line of defenses to which the German army once retreated and long supposed to be impregnable. It was not a wall or line of buildings which could be described by length and breadth. It was a series of fortifications of all kinds, according to the topography of the country. Sections of the Hindenburg line, so-called, were known to the Germans by different names. Siegfried, Wotan, Brunhilde, etc.. according to which portion was referred to. was referred to.

Highest and Lowest Points.

J. D. J., Petersburg.—McKinley is the highest mountain in North America, and is located in Alaska, latitude 63 degrees north and longitude 150 degrees west. It is 20,404 feet high. The lowest point in the United States is Death Valley, or Armagosa Desert, a depression, running 135 miles by from ten to twenty miles in width in Imyo County, Cal. It is a part of the sale desert, 480 feet below sea level. In this valley vegetation is either absent or very scant, the rainfall is small, and the summer temperature reaches 122 degrees Fabrenieit to the shade. The highest secontained the worl2—as the most remarkable, merhaps, of his day—as a great national poet, with particule societies in every city organized around his memory—as one of the great poets—as the very city organized around his memory—as one of the great poets—as the very city organized around his memory—as one of the great poets—as the very city organized around his memory—as one of the great poets—as the very—as an extraordinary genius—and as, in his writings, a living delight among all English-speaking peoples—he is here presented in his notable triumph in the salon of the Duchessal of Subjects, the wits and bloods of the capital greeting him there—a state from the world—as the most remarkable, merhaps, of his day—as a great national poet, with particule societies in every city organized around his memory—as one of the great poets—as the very city organized around his memory—as one of the great poets—as the very city organized around his memory—as one of the great poets—as the very city organized around his memory—as one of the great poets—as the very city organized around his memory—as one of the great poets—as the very city organized around his memory—as one of the great poets—as the very city organized around his memory—as one of the great poets—as the very city organized around his memory—as one of the great poets—as the very city organized around his memory—as one of the great poets—as the very city orga

-Mary Aldis, in Contemporary Verse. . 4